NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Premium List for 1843.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, announce to the public their intention to offer in premiums not only the sum granted by the Government, but the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They again omit for the ensuing year, their Cattle Show at Brighton, and they propose the following

Premiums.

For Stock,

From any County of the Commonwealth, to be exhibited at the annual Show of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, in the autumn of 1843. Among other objects—

For the best full blooded Bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use, in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best Milch Cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best full blooded Heifer, of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best yearling full blooded Heifer, of imported breed.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, taking into view their size, power and training.

For the second best ditto.

For the best pair of three year old Steers, taking into view their size, power, &c.

☞By an animal of full blood, is intended one whose dam and sire were of the same race; and reasonable evidence of the fact will be required.

The amounts of the premiums for the foregoing, being $100 in the whole, will be particularly specified in the premium lists of said Society, and no premium will be awarded to any animal which has heretofore had a premium of the State Society.

Competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said Society, and also to give notice in writing, of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before Monday preceding the day of exhibition.

For the Best Cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated Farm, on which no premium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the general appearance of the farm, $200 00

For the next best, 150 00

For the next best, 75 00

For the next best, 50 00

For the next best, 25 00

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or by an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

The person or persons making the inspection, will require of the respective owners or occupants of farms, answers to the following inquiries:

1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

2. What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam or peat?

3. How deep do you plow on those different soils?

4. What effect have you observed deep plowing to have on thin soils?

5. If of a part or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

6. How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure (meaning by cartload 30 bushels at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

7. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

8. Do you spread and plow in your manure put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

9. What is your method of plowing and cultivating green sward?

10. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon the acre?

11. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate; at what season, and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

12. Do you manure the land irrigated, or any other land you mow; how much to an acre, and what kind of manure do you put on?

13. How many acres of land not suitable for the plow do you mow, and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

14. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

15. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed, the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

16. How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year; what was your method of planting, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre, and what kinds did you plant?

17. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

18. How many acres of grain did you sow the present year: what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

19. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

(☞It is strongly recommended, in laying down to grass, that a greater quantity of seed be used, than is commonly allowed. Experience seems to show that three pecks, or even a bushel of herds grass to the acre, and of red-top in proportion, may be advantageously used. The quantity of clover seed commonly sown, is perhaps enough. Sowing a good allowance of grass seed, gives a better crop for the same labor, and keeps down weeds.)

20. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

21. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

22. Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

23. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

24. How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheeses, and what proportion of them new milk?

25. How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter, and at the time of lambing? At what time do your sheep lamb; and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?

26. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

27. What do you feed them on through the summer months and on what do you fatten them?

28. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

29. What number of hands is employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

30. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

31. What number of fruit trees have you exclusive of apple trees?

32. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

33. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not, however, be required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The Trustees hope and believe that by the method

proposed, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

N. B.—Claims to be addressed to *Benjamin Guild, Esq.*, Boston, before the first day of October next.

Form of the Application.

To Benj. Guild, Esq., Boston :—Sir—The subscriber, living in the town of ————, hereby makes known his intention of applying for a premium for the best farm, and offers the same for inspection.

Rotation of Crops.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, $75

Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1843 or '44.

It is expected the applicant will state the quality and condition of the land, when he first plows or breaks it up; the manner of preparing it each year, specifying the times of plowing, the quantity and kind of manure used; the seed, whether potatoes, Indian corn, or other grain, planted or sown, and the kind and quantity of grass seed, the time when sown, and whether with grain or alone, and the quantity of produce each year, including the last. The applicant's own statement, signed, but not sworn to, is all that will be required.

Vegetable Crops.

For the best crop of the following vegetables on the acre, regard being had not to the quantity only, but the expense of raising—such as manure, plowing and labor :

Of Carrots, orange or white,	$40
' ditto on half an acre,	20
' Mangel wurtzel,	30
' ditto on half an acre,	15
' Sugar Beet,	30
' ditto on half an acre,	15
' Ruta Baga,	20
' ditto on half an acre,	10
' Cabbages, free from earth when weighed,	20
' ditto on half an acre,	10

For the greatest quantity of vegetables (grain, peas, beans excepted,) for home consumption and not for sale, raised for the keeping of stock, regard being had to the size of the farm in proportion to the crop, and to the number of the stock kept; and also to the respective value of the vegetables as food, and the expense of raising the same, 30

It is to be understood that the quantity of land specified above, is in each case to be in one piece. And the claimant of any of the above premiums, shall, with one other person, make a statement according to the best of their knowledge and belief, to the following particulars, and shall obtain a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor.

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1843.
2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.
3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The depth of plowing.
6. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.
7. At least forty bushels of the vegetable, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 56 lbs. free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

For the most successful experiment in the improvement of pasture grounds, whether by breaking up and sowing down to grass, or to grain and grass, or to other crop—or by scarifying, manuring and seeding, or otherwise,—premium to be claimed in December, 1843 or 1844, $30

For the best account, founded on experiment, of draining and reclaiming wet or meadow land, not less than three acres, within four years,—premium to be claimed in December, 1843 or 1844, 50

For a satisfactory experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop —the kind of crop—when sowed, and when plowed in, 50

For any newly invented agricultural implement, or machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding fifty, nor less than ten dollars, according to the importance of the invention, 50

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best, 20

Manures.

For the best conducted experiment, or course of experiments, in the application of lime to the cultivation of grasses, grains, and vegetables; and generally to the improvement of the soil by the use of lime. Premium to be claimed in Dec. 1843 or 1844, the claim to be accompanied by a written statement, specifying the nature of the soil experimented on, its previous use and treatment, 50

For the best experiment or course of experiments, with bone manure; premium to be claimed in December, 1843 and 1844, 20

Plows.

For the best improvement on the subsoil plows now in use, adapted to reduce the draught, 50

Farmer's Diary or Day Book.

The Trustees are of opinion that great benefit would be experienced by farmers, if they were in the habit of keeping a day-book, or diary, in which should be noted the particulars of all their agricultural proceedings,—the time and manner of sowing; the state, condition and produce of their crops, and of their dairy and live stock; their mode of culture; experiments and rotations; with the expense and profits of conducting their farms. To this end, a good form or method of analysis, is necessary; with proper blanks, columns and headings, for every subject. They therefore offer

For the best form of a Diary and Account Book, adapted to the wants of New England farmers, $30

Apple Orchards.

For the best apple orchard, in any county of the Commonwealth, planted out not less than two, nor more than ten years before April, 1843—regard being had to the number, distance, and condition of the trees, the kind of fruit, and the mode of treatment, which must be described, $50

For the second best, 30

Claims to be addressed to *Benj. Guild, Esq.*, in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of September next.

Insects.

For the best practical treatise, in a concise form, on insects generally injurious in this part of the country, to trees, vegetables, and other cultivated plants, and on the methods of preventing their ravages, $100

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Claims for the premiums on Vegetable Crops, Manures, Experiments and Inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be in writing, and sent free of expense to *Benj. Guild, Esq.*, in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before the first day of December next, and they will be examined by the committee, previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet, if in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded, on demand.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees.

PETER C. BROOKS,
ELIAS PHINNEY,
HENRY CODMAN,
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
} *Committee.*

April, 1843.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarcely overtake his business at night; while Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him.—*Franklin.*

They are few indeed who know how to be idle and innocent.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Mr Putnam—The state of the times calls for the most rigid economy on the part of the farmer, in order that he may "pay his way," throwing *profit* out of the question. The low prices of farm produce, as you justly observed awhile since, will not warrant his contracting much expense the present season in the cultivation of his land, and I see no ground for hope that there will be any change for the better in business affairs between this and harvest time. At any rate, if "coming events" *are* auspicious, they do not in this case "cast their shadows before."

While, then, the farmer of limited means, will, consulting his true interest, abstain from undertaking any extensive cultivation of his grounds, which will of a certainty involve a considerable expense, and for which, aside from the risk of an unfavorable season, the state of the public prosperity does not by any means render it probable that he will be compensated by his returns,—while he acts thus prudently in respect to his plans, he should likewise aim to save what expense he may in the cost consequent upon the produce of such crops as a wise economy justifies and his necessities compel.

The cost of *labor*, with most farmers, it is presumed, is the heaviest item in their cash expenses. Where any considerable amount of land is kept in cultivation, this is necessarily great, and in such times as the present, is the chief drawback to the farmer's thrift. And here I come to ask if this outlay may not be materially lessened on many farms, by the employment of labor-saving implements?

The day when such utensils were condemned without trial, has, it is to be hoped, passed by; and they are no longer distrusted simply because they are innovations upon long-established usages. And though it may be a matter of regret with the philanthropist, that mechanism should have superceded the employment of human labor, still, the ruling principle of mankind is—and naturally enough—for each to look out for his own interest *first*—and in this, perhaps, there is nothing wrong, provided that in so doing, he does not dishonestly affect the interest of others.

In the matter of *seed-sowing*, it would seem from the statements of farmers whose words need no vouchers, that by the use of an implement for this purpose, (and the testimony of the gentlemen to whom I refer, is in favor of *Willis's* invention,) something like a saving of *two-thirds* the expense of hand-sowing may be effected, and the work well done. So of the horse-rake, cultivator, and some of the thrashing machines—not to say *all*.

I am not able, for lack of the necessary data, nor did I intend, to demonstrate by figures the actual advantage to be gained by the use of such machines; but merely to bring the matter to the farmer's attention, and leave it with his better judgment—for each must be his own judge as to what would be economy for him to adopt under his peculiar circumstances.

I know better than to claim for my prescription, as some of the quacks do for their nostrums, that it will be useful in *all* cases; and such assumption, I am assured, would render me liable to the imputation of lacking in that very necessary qualification in an adviser of others—*common sense*. But notwithstanding this, I am convinced that there are many farmers who might make a material saving in their usual expenditures for labor—and in whose circumstances economy is of necessity a study—by the use of such implements as Willis's Seed-Sower, and other machines of high repute and well-attested worth, for various operations on the farm;—and I throw out these suggestions—of little worth in themselves—in the hope that some of the intelligent practical farmers who have had experience with such machines as I have named, may be induced thereby to impart some of the wisdom which has accrued to them from such experience, for the benefit of others—and surely this last consideration ought to be an incentive for them so to do, for we are mutually dependent on each other—and he is the worst of all misers who hoards his knowledge, and acts upon the principle of him who, in reply to a query as to his deeds of charity, answered, (less grammatically than truly,) "*What I gives is nothing to nobody.*"

With high respect, &c.

TYRO.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BORER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—Having last season moved on to a small farm in this town, I found a beautiful looking apple tree near my garden, that the borers seemed determined to destroy, and I thought I would do my best to destroy them: and as they had entered the tree on all sides at the ground, I in the first place moved the earth a little from the roots of the tree, and dug some turf and raised a dam 6 or 8 inches deep, and on washing days, emptied the suds into it, hoping to drown the borers out. I also brought the water that had settled in the barn-yard, and put in—but all to no purpose. I then resorted to digging. I followed one hole, I think, more than 12 inches up the tree, without finding the worm; I then cleared out all the holes as well as I could, and took some common matches and dry birch, and went to the foot of the tree, and lighting the matches near the holes, as soon as they ignited I inserted them in the holes. In a few days I went to the tree again, and found at several of the holes instead of an excresence, a substance that appeared glutinous; and I have reason to think the matches proved effectual in destroying the borer.

I send these hasty lines to you, to make public, if you choose, and that the experiment may be farther tested.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

Medfield, April 21, 1843.

We should have feared death to the *tree*—but it may be well to *try*. It has been said that if common brown soap be crowded into the hole of the borer, it will destroy the worm. Mr French, of Braintree, we believe, has found this effectual. —Ed. N. E. F.

Sow Grass Seed Liberally.—One of the greatest errors in farming has been that of sowing grass seeds too thin. One seed produces but one stalk, and though when the leaves are expanded, the ground may appear well covered, yet when it is mown or pastured, the roots will show themselves too remote from each other for good neighborhood or profit; and there will be a poor sward to turn down.—*Far. Cab.*

PORK AND LARD OIL.

Of all the new manufactures introduced into the country, there is none which has gone ahead with such a "perfect rush," (to use a favorite western phrase,) as the production of oil from lard, and we know of none which promises more immediately beneficial results. In the great western valley, manufactories are springing up at all the principal points, such as Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, &c., and two have already been established at Rochester, in this State. Already the principal manufacturers count their barrels of oil by tens of thousands, and there is quite as much truth as poetry in the sign of a manufacturer at Pittsburg, over whose door is the representation of two mammoth porkers in the act of devouring a whale.

During the present year, about 245,000 hogs have been killed at Cincinnati; and the number slaughtered at other places has considerably increased. Of the number killed at Cincinnati, about 80,000, according to the most authentic information, have, with the exception of the hams, which are pickled and preserved, been converted into lard at once. Formerly, it was very difficult to try hogs in bulk into lard, without burning or otherwise injuring it so as to make an inferior article; but now, steam has been called to the aid of the manufacturer, and every particle of fat is separated from the meat and the bones with perfect certainty and ease. A large tub with a double bottom is prepared, the upper one some inches above the other. Into the tub, the hog with the exception of the hams is put, the cover secured, and the steam let in. The fat and the meat fall from the bones, and the lard pours through small holes in the upper bottom, into the space between them, from whence it is drawn for straining and packing. The quantity of lard yielded, where the whole hog is treated for it, will of course depend on the fatness of the animal. It is found by experience, that hogs weighing from 300 to 400 lbs. are the best for trying; the quantity of lard, when well fed, considerably exceeding in proportion that of smaller ones. The per cent. where the hog with the exception of the ham is used, varies from 55 to 65, and some very well fed, and of the China and Berkshire breed, have reached 70. It has been ascertained that where the whole hog is used, the lard contains more oil and less stearine than that made from the leaf or rough fat, and it was not so well adapted for keeping or for transportation as that. This obstacle has been removed by taking from the lard made in this way, about 40 per cent of oil, which leaves the lard of the proper consistency for packing, and of a superior quality.

Some of the manufacturers of lard from the hog, have adopted the practice of skinning the animal before rendering into lard. In this method there is no waste of lard, as all the fat adhering to the skin, is easily separated from it by a steel scraper. It is then converted into leather, which is excellent for various purposes, such as saddle and harness making, book-binding, &c. Where the lard is made by steam, the bones are left in a fine condition for conversion into animal charcoal, which is worth some 2 or 3 cents per pound, used for the clarification of sugar.—*Alb. Cult.*

Death is the only friend that can bring that peace which wealth cannot purchase, and remove the pain that physicians cannot cure.—*Lacon.*

From the Farmer's Register.

BONE DUST.

In my last I promised to furnish an account of further experiments in the use of bone manure, and have accordingly seated myself to fulfil my promise.

Owing to the tardiness with which the spring opens, an experiment that I have now in progress, of applying it in the fall as a top dressing for wheat, is not sufficiently developed to warrant any conclusive deductions in its favor; but from one trial last year, I am inclined to the opinion that it is a most powerful stimulant when applied in the spring. In my wheat ground there was a miserable white flint knoll, upon which the sowing of 20 bushels per acre failed to more than vegetate the plant; consequently in the spring it was a perfect eye-sore. I doubled the quantity, making it at the rate of forty bushels. The wheat soon outstripped that which surrounded it, and it is now better set with clover than any portion of the field. It is my intention to try another experiment of the same kind this spring, although to insure its permanency, I would prefer sowing it in the fall, and, by a light harrowing, incorporating it with the surface.

It was with grief that a paragraph in a newspaper lately met my eye, announcing the fact that a large quantity of bone was exported from one of our northern cities to England, where its value is appreciated, one of whose writers, Johnston, in his Agricultural Chemistry, analyzes a ton of dry bones, and gives the following as the result:

"Dry bones contain about two-thirds of their weight of earthy matter, the other third consisting chiefly of animal matter resembling glue. Thus a ton of bone dust will contain—

Animal matter,	746 lbs.
Phosphate of lime,	1245 "
Carbonate " "	249 "
	2240 lbs."

And again: "The farmer now rejoices in having in one ton of bone an equivalent to 14 tons of barnyard manure." While such is their knowledge and belief, need we wonder that our bones serve to enrich a foreign soil? My object, and the only one I have in view, is to urge agriculturists to experiment with this valuable manure, feeling well assured that it will be followed by extensive use, and that ere long every city and town will have within its limits an establishment for grinding bones, instead of leaving them to bleach and waste away upon their commons.

RICHARD T. BENTLEY.

Sandy Spring, Md.

To Raise Good Radishes.—Take pure sand some depth from the surface; or pure earth below where it has been tilled or mowed; or sea sand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garden six or eight inches deep, and as big as you please; in this sow your radish seed, and they will grow well without manure, and be free from worms; we have tried it frequently and never failed.

Radishes that are grown very early in the season, are of slow growth, and inferior to those grown after the weather is warm enough to hasten them; as the faster they grow, the more tender they are, and of finer flavor.—***Yankee Far.***

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

APPLICATION OF MANURES.

Messrs. Editors—It is really surprising to see the attention that is beginning to be paid to the subject of manuring; and if to this principle could be added the *more important* one of pulverization, and the necessity of a change of crops be understood and acted upon, our labors would be one half lessened, and our crops be one half increased.

In reading a late treatise on agriculture, I have been highly interested and instructed by the following observations, and conceive they would be found of great importance to your readers, if you could afford space for their insertion. The author observes:

"The application of the same kind of manure to plants or trees that occupy the soil for more than one year, is not always advantageous, nor does the land prove so productive as might often be expected, from the labor and pains bestowed. The advantage of variety is, greater fermentation—consequently, greater benefit from the air and rains; for the same manure operates on the soil, especially if it be not aided by cultivation, like the same medicine, or the same food or air on the body, which are found to lose their best effect after too long repetition. This is not exactly the case with arable land, because of the variety of crops and of *careful cultivation*, which is the most powerful means of all, as it admits of the application of the same manure forever, with the same success. But it is proper to observe, an *excess* of manure, particularly when put on in a raw state for the coming crop, is as injurious as when the land is permitted to become poor from the want of it; for of fertility there may be named three descriptions; as first, *extravagant* fertility; second, *productive* fertility; third, *apoplectic* fertility.

"The first is, when so early and rapid a decomposition takes place, that the plants thrive too fast in their youth, and then, towards harvest, they have nearly or quite ceased to grow, without perfecting their seeds: this is commonly called winter or spring *proud*, and summer *poor*. On examining the stalks and leaves, they will be found to be covered with r st or fungi. The healthy secretions are at an end, and fermentation of the juices succeeding, a gas is formed which bursts the vessels of the plant, and fungi make their appearance. The cause of this *extravagant* fertility is this—the grain was sown on fresh or recently manured land, and the result is, the crop receives its food directly from the manure in the first instance, and of course, in an unselected, undiluted state, instead of disengaging it from the *soil*, with which the particles of the manure had been lightly combined by previous cultivation; for the fresh manure decays faster, and forces itself upon the plants beyond what they naturally and immediately require, and being aided in its decomposition by the vegetative powers of the grain, a too rapid growth is at first brought on; and then, as the plants have been induced to commence their structure upon a large scale, by the abundance of the materials afforded them, they require a proportioned greater quantity of the same materials to maintain and complete what they had begun; but from the two-fold cause of an early extravagance and large structure, they find those materials deficient at the very time when wanted the most—at the formation and completion of the seed: the *soil*, all the time, from its poverty—not having the manure properly mixed and distributed by cultivation and oft-repeated stirring—effects but little towards the growth of the plants. Therefore, out of the two sources of fertility, namely, manure and cultivation, the one most important, namely, cultivation, having been neglected, fails of its supply, and disease of the plant necessarily follows.

"The cause of the second, or *productive fertility*, is owing to a regular decomposition going on, within reach of the roots of the growing plants, when food is yielded sufficiently fast to meet all their necessary demands, and continues thus from the beginning to the end, when a well matured crop is formed, and in quantity proportioned to the native fertility of the soil; this favorable result being attributable to the crop being able to disengage its food from the particles of the soil with which it had been combined by previous good cultivation and exposure—a fallow process. The beneficial consequence of this is, the plants have to exert their own decomposing and selecting energies to obtain the food they require, and therefore *take up no more than what their healthy vegetation demands*, instead, as in the former case, of having their vegetation impelled on, as it were, by the too rapid and overwhelming self-decomposition of the manure.

"The cause of the third, or *apoplectic* fertility is owing to a too rapid decomposition taking place throughout the growth of the plants, as is the case with grain growing on a dung-hill: they are seen to flourish away with uncommon vigor, as if in a state of intoxication, producing foliage by wholesale; and if standing in masses, are soon beat down by the wind and rain; when, the straw becoming broken, the sap is then impeded in its flow through the vessels, which are already overcharged with half-concocted food, forced into circulation by the too rapid decay of the manure beneath: the consequence is, the bursting of the vessels; and if the grain ever ripens, a lean, half-formed clevel is the only product.

"To show the value of perfect tillage, a field of good land was manured and sown with wheat: its appearance during winter, spring and summer, was very fine; but when reaped at harvest, the straw was soft and the grain of little value. The owner of the field was persuaded to fallow the land, although he conceived it was sufficiently fertile, and not requiring such tillage; however, he had recourse to the fallow, and then sowed wheat again; the produce amply repaid the expense, for the crop yielded more than 48 bushels per acre—a proof of the superiority of cultivation over a coat of manure without it. The process had mixed and combined the manure with the soil, and had restored its chemical powers; and therefore the succeeding crop drew from its resources, now rendered healthy, in exact proportion as it required the food."

The foregoing observations are invaluable; and must carry conviction to the breast of every one who is not blinded by prejudice. I have now before me, the result of a single extra plowing and working, in a double crop of the finest turnips. I had well dunged a field for sugar beets, which I planted after once plowing, calculating that I could loosen the earth by means of the cultivator, in the after working of the crop: but I found the plants so poor, that I determined to plow them up, well harrow and pulverize the land, and sow it with white turnips. This I did, and have never before gathered a crop at all comparable to it for quantity and quality; the bulbs are certainly heavier and

closer than any that I ever grew before; and I now perceive the rationality of attributing the superiority of the turnip in England, to the very careful cultivation bestowed upon it; the land being plowed five times, and repeatedly harrowed and rolled, by which it is completely pulverized; and the weeds are encouraged to grow, to be turned under by the plow; thus ridding the land of five crops of weeds before sowing the turnip crop. But, "can this ever pay?" I am confident that it can, and will. JACOB HEINZEL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Editors—My corn crop of last year, was not so good as in former years, but being resolved to know the quantity per acre, I measured off half an acre—of course the best I could select midway across the field—and had it husked and measured with care. The product of this half acre was fortysix bushels and a half and ten quarts, of shelled corn: this gives over 93 1-3 bushels per acre. This corn was grown in a young peach orchard, the trees standing at distances of sixteen feet square, and the corn planted two feet eight inches square, making six rows between the rows of trees. Each tree occupied the space for five hills of corn, which are not counted in the measurement, but if added, would make over one hundred bushels per acre.

Corn should be planted so as to give a covering to the ground, that will keep in check all other growths, when the corn has attained about one-third its matured height; and the experience of nine years assures me, that the ground on which it grows, cannot be disturbed after this height is attained, till maturity, without injury to the plant.

My reasons for close planting are adduced from practice, and are these: that I get as large ears as when planted wider, more of them, my field is free from weeds, the crop requires less work, and I have a greater amount of fodder for my farm stock.

There is no diminution in the product of seed or fruit, from working a plant till the secretions necessary for the production of seed are about being deposited in the plant.

Experiment confirms to me, that if the primitive roots of such corn as I plant, are injured before the lower leaves upon the stalk have lost their succulency, a sucker is produced from the crown of the root; but I have never been able to produce a sucker, by such means as I have tried, after the fourth leaf upon the stalk had lost its softness and became firm, at which time the stalk will have attained about one-third of its matured height. At this stage of growth, I suppose the generant vessels are actively employed, and matter is forming and depositing for seed; but where and how the generant organs are situated in the corn plant, I will not undertake to determine; but I will venture to say that they are not to be found either in the tassel or silk, the tassel being the conduit, and the silk the recipient for the farina.

By pulling the leaves off the corn plant, *below* where the ear is placed upon the stalk, and while in their succulent state, no seed is made upon the stalk; but if the leaf is permitted to become firm and hard, before it is pulled, little or no diminution takes place in the product of grain. The same thing occurs in the peach tree—the summer growth of leaves being pulled in their succulent state, no fruit is obtained the succeeding year.

Last year I selected two hills of Indian corn, standing two feet six inches apart; the leaves were stripped off the first, it being the outside hill, when grown to their full size, or nearly so, and before they had lost their succulency, pulling one at a time, till I came to where I supposed the shoot for the ear would put forth on the stalk. The result of this experiment was a large husk without any grain. The other hill was left till the leaves had lost their softness and become hard, pulling one at a time, each as it became hard, till the height of the ear was attained. In this experiment I could perceive no difference in grain, the ear being as full and as large as those standing near it, whose leaves were not disturbed.

These, and other experiments and observations, have induced me to think that the new fibrous roots thrown out from the injured radicle, took up and carried matter for the first wants of a young plant. Whether this matter is the same as the ligneous sap in the more matured plant, I do not now propose to inquire; but if it will bear a comparison with the first and after wants of the animal creation, then we are to infer that the pabulum necessary for the young plant, is somewhat different from that required at a later period of its growth. If it is dissimilar, and I have reason to believe it is, then the plant at an advanced age, may not be in a condition to receive this new sap, and thus cause disease in several ways.

LYTTLETON PHYSIC.

Cecil Co., Md.

From the same.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Circular to Silk Growers, and to Encourage the Culture of Silk.

The subscribers having established themselves as silk commission merchants, with prospects of usefulness and success, will continue to attend particularly to the sale of American raw silk.

From long experience in the silk business, it is expected they may be of service in finding a ready market for American raw silk, and facilitate its production, by giving information of the management and care necessary to insure success.

1. To raise silk of the best quality, it is of the most importance to obtain a good description of silk-worm eggs, and not mixed or crossed of different kinds. The Mira-Belle or Italian Yellow Peanut cocoon, and the Large China, White and Yellow, are good, and are being successfully raised in many parts of the States.

2. The eggs should not be permitted to hatch too early, or before the mulberry leaf will be in sufficient supply. June to July has been usually found the right season, and safest to raise the worms healthy.

3. Only feed with fresh, sound, and dry leaves. Cleanliness, also, is very necessary, and a moderate use of lime has been found of advantage.

4. The cocoonery should be arranged to be easily ventilated and protected from exposure or damage by storms or sudden changes of temperature, and from attacks of vermin.

5. The earlier the cocoons are reeled off, the better will be the silk, and easier to reel. If not reeled immediately, it is necessary to kill the chrysalis, and in doing so, the cocoons are liable to be injured by too much drying. It is sufficient and safe to dry them two or three days in the sun, or put in the oven for two or three hours after baking bread.

5. The value of raw silk depends materially upon good, even and round reeling; a great deal of silk is entirely lost by want of practice in doing this properly, or being made of inferior quality. It is best to reel two threads of silk at once, of ten or twelve strands each, and which can be made round by crossing, and particularly not to be flattened or matted together. Use a two yard frame and put up in 2 oz. hanks.

The worms from 5000 eggs may be expected to require from 100 to 150 lbs. of leaves before raising. The produce varies very much according to success and description, and each one's experience will alone give further data.

Samples of silk, if sent early, as soon as reeled and ready for market, will have immediate attention, and sales will be made to the greatest advantage. Liberal advances will be made, when required, on consignments of raw silk and cocoons, on receipt and inspection of the quality.

G. M. HAYWOOD, & Co.

128 *Pearl Street, New York.*

P. S.—We have made arrangements to offer for sale, on early application, a good description of silk-worm eggs, warranted, at 50 cents per 5000; also, a proper and simple reel, at the cost of 1 lb. of silk, by which a person can reel from 1 to 2 lbs. of good silk per day, and in the best way. All persons that raise cocoons, are recommended to reel them also, and obtain the largest gain.

Early Cucumbers.—The following article, which we extract from a late number of the Hartford Courant, will be useful to those who wish to raise early cucumbers, and have not the convenience of a hot-bed:

"As I am one of those small farmers whose means are limited, and not having any hot-bed, I will state the manner in which I forwarded my cucumbers last season, and if you think it worth publishing, you are at liberty to do it.

I took a raisin box, cut a piece of turf the size of the box, then cut lengthways and crossways, to make eight pieces. Put it into the box inverted; put in rich soil half an inch deep, planted seeds enough for a hill on each turf, covered them with rich soil half an inch deep, placed the box by a stove, sprinkled water on as occasion required, set the box out the south side of the house in pleasant weather, carrying it in nights; and at a proper time I removed them to the garden. The benefits of this mode are, the little trouble and expense attending it, and the ease with which they are transplanted. By removing each piece of turf separately, they seem not to be stunted at all in growth."

Black Sea Wheat.—S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, says: "For three or more years, this variety of wheat has been cultivated in this vicinity, and with universal success. I have seen the grain selected from the most rank and lodged portions of the field, threshed separate, and the yield was about one bushel to the shock; in fact, it has invariably given a good return, from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. The great encouragement to grow this kind of grain with us is, that it never failed of yielding a good return, and in most cases a large crop, not subject to the rust, as other varieties have been here."—*Alb. Cult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1843.

CORN.

This crop we think better of, comparatively, than do most farmers. It is said in our hearing almost every week, that farmers cannot afford to raise corn: that it is cheaper for them to buy this, and raise other crops. We are not able from experience, observation, or any fair balancing of costs and value, to find any one of the common productions of the farm, (hay excepted,) that is more profitable than corn. We know very well that the ground for this crop should be in good tilth, and that it wants a good dressing of manure. Suppose that it shall take $30 worth of manure per acre, and that all the labor upon the acre for the season shall cost $20, and that the interest upon the land shall be $5. These sums give $55 as the cost. Such an acre may be expected to yield 45 bushels of corn, and give stover that is equal in value to one ton of good hay, or to be worth $12. Let us charge $15, or one half of the cost of the manure, to future crops, and we reduce expenses to $40. Then if we take from this the twelve dollars' worth of stover, the 45 bushels of corn cost $28. Or the corn costs 62 cents per bushel. Can the corn be bought for less than this? You may buy it in the city for 55 or 60 cents—but you then buy flat corn—less in weight than that which you raise, by 4 or 5 lbs. per bushel, and not quite as good, pound for pound. Also, it will cost you three, four, five or six cents per bushel, to transport the corn from the city to your home.

With such views as produce these statements, we of course must advise farmers to raise as much corn as they intend to consume on their own farms. We have found this crop one of the surest, and one which, if it gives no great profit, yet pays for its cost.

We made hay an exception when we called corn as profitable as any one of the common crops. We are willing to leave it as an exception. But we are not satisfied that hay, excepting what grows upon strong, moist lands, pays better than corn. You will not usually get more than a ton and an half per acre, on the average, for three years after you lay down your lands to grass, unless you apply top-dressings. If then you allow one-fourth of the labor expended upon the crop, in breaking up and tilling the soil, to be charged to the grass crops—if you charge them with half the manure—and charge the $5 yearly for interest—and charge $3 for grass seed, you will find that for the three years, the grass when standing is to cost you $38. If your hay is to be cured bright and fit for market, the expense of this will be not less than $4 per acre. The whole expense of the hay crop then, when put into your barn, is about $17 per year on the acre, for each of the three years. If you keep your land in grass longer than this, it will require top-dressings, and the expense of the crop will be kept up. The marketing of the hay will cost you $2 per ton generally, or 3 dollars on the acre. This brings the whole cost of the hay at $20 per acre, or $20 for a ton and an half. The rate at which hay has sold for the last year or two, therefore only a little more than pays the *cost*, even upon the supposition that the land is to average one and an half ton per acre for three years, without top-dressing. This it will oftener fail to do than the well tilled acre will to give 45 bushels of corn. Hay has been the best crop, and perhaps is so now—the belief of this is general—and most persons who can, are putting their lands to grass. The probable consequence will be a fall in the price of hay for a few years.

But *corn* is our subject. Where land is in good tilth this does well either upon the sod or upon land that has been one year or more planted to potatoes or sowed to grain. With us, it has usually done better upon the *sod* than upon old ground. But with many it is otherwise. We have found no difference between that upon sod inverted in the autumn and that plowed in the spring.

The manure for this crop should be spread broadcast and well harrowed or plowed in. Turning the manure down under the sod, does well upon some warm lands with a *firm* and warm subsoil. But generally it is better upon the furrow. When plowed into old ground, the manure is not generally buried in the bottom of the furrow, but it is placed in vertical layers between the furrows. This is a favorable position for it. We should care but little whether it was worked in in this way, or well harrowed in. Before corn is planted, the ground should be well pulverized. After once plowing, this is best effected by the roller and harrow. We have no other implement by which we can do so much in an hour to make an acre mellow and to pulverize it, as the roller. This should be followed by the harrow, and the harrow should be well loaded.

We have less faith in the importance of giving corn *a start*, by putting some manure in the hill, than most farmers possess. For we never could see that manure in the hill hastens its *ripening* a single day. It does hasten the growth in June, but works against it in the hot dry weather of the last of July and the first of August. At least, it has so worked when we have tried the two methods on the same field The seasons in which we get the largest growth of corn, are those in which it makes a rather slow growth *in June*.

Time of Planting.—As early as the ground is warm and dry enough, is best. The first week of May, in most seasons, we prefer—though any part of the month of May will do. Mr Young, of Kentucky, who has surpassed all others in corn growing, having obtained more than 190 bushels per acre, says, if we remember correctly, that he will defy any man to raise a very large crop of corn, if he does not plant early and plant deep. He plants from 4 to 6 inches, and says he greatly prefers the latter depth. We think that too deep for New England, but early and deep planting are generally favorable to the crop.

Distance of the Rows.—Where land is well manured, we have found about three feet three inches apart, each way, and five stalks to the hill, gives about the proper quantity. This gives about 20,000 stalks per acre. This we have found a good number. With less, the *ears* will be larger, but not the number of bushels. Whether it be best in drills or hills, we do not know. Our own course has been to plant in hills; but many, whose opinions are valuable, prefer drills.

Variety.—We last year tried five varieties in the same field, and all were treated alike. Among them, the Highgate was much the most productive, and was not late. A pearl-colored corn from the borders of Rhode Island, and the Hartwell, came next, and yielded about alike. The Hartwell was the earliest of the two. A very early corn from the north part of Essex county, we have no fault to find with, except that it did not yield enough. The famous Brown corn did less well than either of the others. We are unwilling to condemn it upon one trial; but we had less corn by ten bushels on a half acre of this, than on the adjoining half acre of Highgate. This Highgate corn, so called by some one who obtained the variety from the town of Highgate, Vt., is a yellow eight-rowed corn, of large kernel, with a good sized stalk, and gives a large crop of both stalks and corn. We obtained 67 bushels per acre last year.

As to the exhaustion of the soil where corn grows, we have no means of judging but by observation. We think it less exhausting than potatoes or oats. We have analysis of the stalks of corn, and therefore cannot tell what they extract from the soil. Dr. Dana's analysis of the corn itself, will make a crop of 3000 lbs., or a little over 50 bushels, take from the soil—

Potash,	6
Soda,	7.5
Silex,	13.
Phosphoric acid,	6.6

The exhaustion by the corn itself, apparently would not be very great. But it does not follow from this that the stalks are not great exhausters.

THE PLUM—CURCULIO.

We have been informed upon very good authority that in one nursery the plum has been saved by sprinkling salt around the tree as far as the branches extend, and thick enough to make the surface white, or decidedly whitish. This must be done while the tree is in blossom, or while the fruit is setting. If this will prove effectual, it must be by destroying the insects or grubs while in the ground, or just as they are ready to emerge. The experiment is one that can be tried with great convenience, and with very little risk—for the plum tree is usually benefited by the application of salt. Some of the most fruitful plum trees of this vicinity are in soil that was once salt marsh.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

From Augusta, Geo. we have received the first four Nos. of a new agricultural paper with the above title—published semi-monthly by J. W. & W. S. Jones, at $1 per year in advance. Thus far they have done their work well, and they give promise of a useful paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications upon the "Silk Business," and "Poudrette," as likewise the Premium List of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society, we are obliged to defer till next week.

DRILL PLANTING.

A correspondent of the Farmer's Register says: "By drill planting, much, I think, is gained. We have by it, more than double the number of plants that the usual method allows in safety, and leaving often two together, when they are nearly equal and flourishing, the distances named, (lines 4 1-2 feet apart, corn dropped 16 inches apart,) will afford eight or ten thousand plants to the acre, and under the arrangement of the rows north and south, and at least four feet apart, a sufficiency of air and light is secured. My crops have not suffered from drought as much as my neighbors', which I attribute chiefly to the frequent use of the cultivator, preserving a friable, loose surface, and thus allowing the entrance of the fermentative agents—*heat*, *air*, and *moisture*.

Under the circumstances recited, my crops have reached, in different seasons, one hundred bushels shelled corn on one acre, and four hundred and fifty on five acres, while my neighbors, under different management, have seldom obtained more than half those ratios."

The writer plants his corn on inverted sward, turned down the preceding autumn; with no after application of manure.

Thou mayst be sure that he who in private will tell thee of thy faults, is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred.—*Raleigh*.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending April 23.

April, 1843.	7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	17	49	41	42	N.
Tuesday,	18	42	38	38	N. E.
Wednesday,	19	37	44	40	E.
Thursday,	20	41	52	48	E.
Friday,	21	39	62	58	N.
Saturday,	22	48	62	46	N. E.
Sunday,	23	48	52	44	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 24, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, including all unsold last week. 10 pairs Working Oxen. 300 Sheep, and 1200 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A few yoke cattle were probably sold a trifle more than our highest quotations. First quality $4.75 a $5.00. Second quality, $4.50 a $4.75 Third quality, $4.25 a 4.50.

Working Oxen.—We noticed a few sales.

Sheep.—Small lost were sold from $1.25 to $2.50 according to quality.

Swine.—An advance was effected. Lots to peddle at 4, 4 1-8, and 4 1-4 for sows and 5, 5 1-8, and 5 1-4 for barrows. Large barrows 4 5 8 and 4 3-4. At retail, 5 and 6 for Shoats.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The demand during the past week has been very limited, and receipts light.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 64—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 60 a 61—do. do. white 56 a 57--do New Orleans, 55 a 58—Barley 00 a 80 —Rye, Northern, 65 a 66—do. Southern, 58 a 60—Oats, Southern, 29 a 31—Northern do. 32 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. — a —Bran, — a—.

FLOUR. The transactions since our last have been less extensive, and prices a shade lower.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 75 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $4 62 a 4 75 do. free of garlic, $4 75 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 62 a 4 75 —Fredericksburg, low Pd 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 62 a 4 75 —Georgetown, $4 62 a 4 87—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 4 75 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 44 a 5 50—do fancy brands $5 62 a 5 75 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 50. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—An increased demand has been experienced, and prices have advanced.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 0 00.—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 00 a 13 00—do Clear $11 00 a 12 00 do. Mess, 10 00 a 10 50—do Prime $8 00 a 8 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 9 a 14—do dairy, very scarce,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 6¾ —do South and Western, 6¼— a 00 —. Hams, Boston, 7 a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

This article remains without any change. Prices same as last quoted.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.--American full blood, do 32 a 33--Do. 3-4 do 22 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23-- Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10--Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Sales of late at various prices. Our quotations are entirely nominal.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE--Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.--New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of *equal quality*, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper distance from the edge, The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes by sending $5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Kellogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany- Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

TO LET OR SELL,

The Mill and privileges in Lynnfield, on Saugus river formerly occupied by Adam Hawkes, Esq as a clothing mill, together with copper, brass and iron kettles. For further particulars apply to Edward Upton, or David Preston near the premises. 3t. April26.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

An active man, of industrious habits, who from long and practical experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of his business in the Green House, Hot House, Framing and Kitchen Garden, no objection to the management of a small Farm. If required can produce the most satisfactory testimonials for good conduct and capability. Letters addressed post paid to A. B, at the New England Farmer office will be attended to. Ap. 26.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by
April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varieties. Also, French Rose and Rasberry bushes, of the best sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his stall No. 102 Quincy Market.
April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small. *Also,*

Ohio Grape Vines and Ever Bearing Rasberry Plants. The former at $2 each, and the Rasberrys at $1, or $18 per doz. for the Grapes and $9 for the Rasberries.

For a description of this new Grape,—Rasberry, see Mr. Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xxi. Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines and Ever-Bearing Rasberries, are requested to call and take them. *Also,*

Asparagus Roots and Grape Vines.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella Catawba, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines furnished by the subscribers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 18.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure. We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 18.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do, Plum do. Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, *free of expense.*

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.

Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON, MASS.

Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

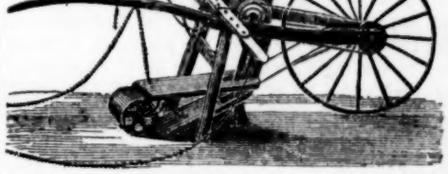
Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Goosberry and Currant.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 78 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. tf March 22.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfats,—Tall do, &c.
March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.
Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

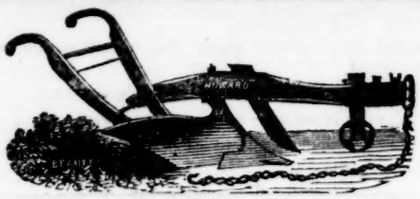
A Singular Case of Spectral Illusion.—A young lady having lately received a violent blow on the middle of her forehead, by running against a door in the dark, suffered very much from pain about the part, and also from a disturbed state of mind. The latter being considered by two scientific gentlemen as caused by a local affection of the brain, they inquired if she was not visited by apparitions of persons and other objects. She replied at once that she was, and described them in a vivid manner. These apparitions terrified her very much, until she was told that they were caused by a morbid condition of the brain in consequence of the blow she had received, when her terrors vanished, and she does not now mind the visit of apparitions, on recollecting that they proceed from this cause. This case, with many others of the same character, is highly important, both in mental and medical science, as they give to this functional derangement local and ascertainable external cause.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Solitude.—A person of truly superior philosophic mind would seldom wish to forego the inestimable privilege of communing with himself. Sir Walter Scott says in his diary—"From the earliest time I can remember, I preferred the pleasures of being alone to wishing for visitors, and have often taken a bannock and a bit of cheese to the wood or hill, to avoid dining in company. As I grew from boyhood to manhood, I saw this would not do, and to gain a place in men's esteem, I must mix and bustle with them. Pride and exaltation of spirits often supplied the real pleasure which others seemed to feel in society; yet mine certainly upon many occasions was real. Still, if the question was eternal company, without the power of retiring within yourself, or solitary confinement for life, I should say, "Turnkey, lock the cell."

Canine Fidelity.—The Providence Journal relates a most touching incident of canine fidelity which occurred lately in that city. A bright and interesting child, some four years old, the son of a merchant, was much attached to a fine Newfoundland dog, about a year younger than himself, and the attachment was fully reciprocated. They were constant companions, and the little fellow was scarce ever without his shaggy playfellow. The boy was taken sick, and the dog watched by his bed with a solicitude that was most affecting. He was almost continually in the room, and when the physician made his daily calls, the dog would look from him to the child, with an expression which could not be mistaken, and which plainly showed that he understood both the object of the visit and the danger of his little master. The child died. The dog never tasted food afterward: he refused every attention and every attempt to console him, and in three days he died. Kind hands laid the noble brute by the side of the boy he loved so well, and tears of genuine sorrow moistened the turf that covered his noble heart.

Who shall say that the spirit which animated such more than human affection, died with the body that vainly strove to confine it?

That integrity is the most exemplary, which pursues the line of duty when the passions and interest prompt a deviation.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wood, Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, Methven Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock $3 00 per hundred.
One and a half do. do. 2 50 do.
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.
Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS', Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. eptJ1

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.
March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

A fine assortment of Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Quince, Cherry and other Fruit Trees. Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Also, a large variety of Ornamental Forest trees, of large size, Roses, Tree Pæonies, Hawthorns, and a great variety of other Flowering Shrubs, Pæonies, &c. for sale by the subscriber. Orders left with Messrs. BRECK & CO, or directed by mail, to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and delivered in Boston free of charge.
JOHN A. KENRICK.
Newton, Nonantum Dale, April 10.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c.

Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1 2 mile from Boston.
April 12.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.